

No. 27 July 7, 1980

BEIJING REVIEW

北京周報

A CHINESE WEEKLY
OF
NEWS AND VIEWS

- Vietnamese Invasion of Thailand Condemned
- Away With Feudal Ideology
- China's Expanding Tourist Industry



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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK

Warning to Hanoi

A Chinese Foreign Ministry statement calls on Hanoi to desist from its invasion of Thailand and expresses firm support for the Thais (p. 7).

Fruitful Conference at Kuala Lumpur

ASEAN Foreign Ministers rebuff Viet Nam's "diplomatic offensive" and military pressure by standing solidly behind Thailand and reaffirming continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea (p. 9).

Partial Withdrawal — A Ruse

Why Moscow's announcement of "partial troop withdrawal"

from Afghanistan cannot be taken at its face value (p. 10).

Fight Feudal Ideas

Though feudalism has long been abolished in China, the influence of feudal ideas is still deeply felt in many areas of Chinese society, and even in Party life. Unless they are continuously combated, a good Party style and wholesome social attitudes would be out of the question (p. 3).

Tourism — An Expanding Industry

A 13-page Special Feature on tourism and tourists in China. Answers on policy and problems by Director Lu Xuzhang. Roundup of 100 places to visit,

with map and pictures. Interview with Chinese hotel managers and staff, American tourists and tour organizer (pp. 14-26).

Symposium on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

Chinese and foreign scientists discuss the causes for the continuous elevation of the world's highest plateau and its impact on the natural environment and on human activities (p. 29).



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COVER: Built in the 17th century, the Shenyang Imperial Palace was the residence of the imperial family in the early period of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). Covering an area of 60,000 square metres, the palace consists of more than 90 buildings, and is the best preserved imperial palace in China today with the exception of the one in Beijing.

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POLITICAL

Away With Feudal Ideas

Untiring efforts should be made to wipe out feudal ideology and practices in order to carry out the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life" (see *Beijing Review* No. 14, p. 11) in government organizations. This was the view expressed at a meeting called recently in Beijing by the Central Commission of the Chinese Communist Party for Inspecting Discipline.

Leading members of ministries and commissions under the State Council participated, and Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting.

Since these guiding principles, adopted at the Fifth Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, were made public in early March this year, Party organizations at various levels have organized Party members to study them in rotation. Taking these principles as the criteria, Party members have made self-examinations to see where they have failed to live up to the requirements so as to do better in the future. Thus, the Party's fine traditions are being rapidly restored. Many departments have worked out measures to enforce these principles, improve the Party's organizational life and strengthen collective leadership.

Participants held that implementation of the principles has been satisfactory on the whole. There are, however, some departments which have not taken prompt action and certain

unhealthy tendencies have not yet been checked effectively. In their opinion, in order to achieve the desired results, it is necessary to continue to eliminate the pernicious influences of Lin Biao and the gang of four and, in particular, to take effective measures to wipe out feudal ideas.

Many unhealthy tendencies, they stressed, are closely related to feudal ideology. These include the personnel system guaranteeing officials lifelong posts, the cult of personality, nepotism, privilege-seeking, sycophancy, and the undemocratic practice of "one person alone having the final say in a leading body." Failing to eliminate these practices, the restoration of the fine traditions and good style of work of the Party and the fostering of healthy social tendencies would be out of the question.

The participants stressed that, in carrying out the principles, leading cadres must take the lead, effective measures must be taken and positive as well as negative examples should be used to educate Party members.

As a model example in correctly handling matters connected with one's relatives, the Chinese press published in the course of the meeting three letters written in the 1950s by the late Premier Zhou Enlai to the people's committee of Huaian County, his native place in Jiangsu Province.

In 1956, when Comrade Zhou Enlai learnt that his seriously ill aunt had been taken to the county hospital for treatment, he sent a letter to the county people's committee expressing his thanks. He also sent 200 yuan to cover the expenses for

her medical treatment and for making arrangements for her funeral. In 1957, he sent another sum of money to cover the funeral expenditures and undertook to pay for the living expenses of his sister-in-law Tao Hua, refusing to accept the special allowances offered by the local government. Later, upon hearing that the county people's committee was preparing to have his old home repaired, he wrote another letter asking the local government not to do so. Like his numerous other exemplary deeds, Comrade Zhou Enlai's way of handling matters connected with his relatives has been praised by the people throughout China.

Renmin Ribao published a commentary in this connection. Noting that though the feudal system had been abolished long ago, the commentary said that the influences of feudal ideas are deep-seated. This is very conspicuous in the way many leading cadres handle matters connected with their family members or relatives. The commentary criticized the disgusting tendency of some leading officials who use improper methods to seek special treatment for their relatives in such matters as enrolment in schools or colleges, in employment and promotions and in going abroad—all strictly forbidden in the guiding principles.

Renmin Ribao's commentary called on everyone to learn from Comrade Zhou Enlai and other leading comrades of the Party who have set strict demands on themselves and devoted their energy to wholeheartedly serving the people and the country. It expressed the hope that, through education and study, a powerful and

persistent force of public opinion will be formed to exercise supervision and to put an end to such unsavoury practices that violate the principles of the Party.

ECONOMIC

New Economic Policy For Tibet

In accordance with the new principles decided upon by the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the State Council for building up Tibet (see *Beijing Review*, No. 24, p. 3), the people's government of the Tibet Autonomous Region has issued a notice on June 20 announcing a series of measures to expedite Tibet's economic development and improve the livelihood of the people there.

Among them are:

— Tibet will be exempted for two years from all taxes on agriculture and animal hus-

bandry as well as from state purchase of farm, animal and sideline products. The state encourages rural production teams and individual commune members to sell, on a voluntary basis, surplus products to the state.

— All kinds of assignments to the localities by the state will be abolished so as to reduce the burden of the masses. If the state needs manpower for construction projects, it will sign contracts with the communes or production teams and entrust them with the task.

— Governments at various levels will not, in the future,

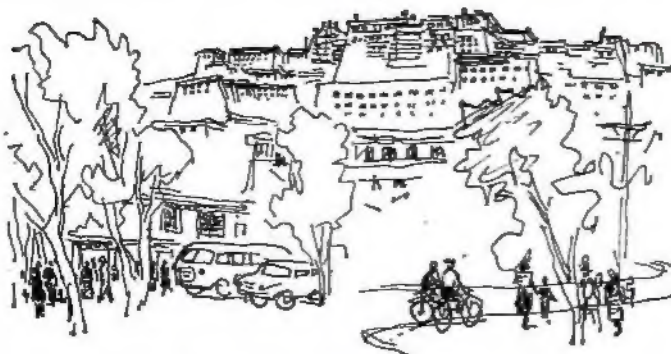
issue directives concerning production, output quotas or cultivation plans. The production or work teams and individual commune members may decide by themselves what they wish to grow and what measures they will take.

— Production teams may set up their own systems of responsibility in work in accordance with local conditions. These include year-round work teams and temporary work teams. As for a few households in remote areas, the principle of "fixing output quotas based on the household" can be applied.

— The policy of allowing the households to have small plots of land and a number of domestic animals and to engage in sideline occupations must be carried out in earnest. Each household can decide for itself the kind and number of animals they want to raise. Commune members may plant fruit trees or other trees around their houses, and they will own what they plant.

— Communes and production teams should be encouraged to develop national handicraft production and sideline occupations.

— Commune members are allowed to sell or exchange directly their own farm, animal and sideline products.



The Potala Palace in Lhasa.

Sketch by Shang Jinsheng



People in Lhasa reading a notice issued by the local government on the relaxation of economic restrictions.

Great efforts should be made to promote trade in the border areas. The people of Nepal, India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Burma living across the border will be permitted to come to the markets to exchange goods. Our people living in the border regions will also be allowed to go beyond the borders to do the same.

Local governments of Qinghai, Gansu and other provinces or autonomous regions, where Tibetans and other minority nationalities live in compact communities, have been studying the instructions of the Party Central Committee concerning Tibet with a view to taking appropriate measures suited to their respective regions.

No More Folly

Economists in Beijing stressed at a recent meeting that top consideration must be given to economic results in all economic work. Whether in drawing up a national economic plan or in selecting a construction project, this principle should be applied to determine its viability.

Since the late 1950s, several serious mistakes have been made because of over-stressing "large scale" and "high speed" at the expense of actual economic results. Participants in the meeting held that it was high time to learn from these setbacks.

An example calling for deep thought is a water diversion project in Xiyang County where the Dazhai Production Brigade is located.

Describing it as an "excessively costly and unprofitable

project," *Renmin Ribao* said: "There should be no more folly like this." This project was halted early this year.

According to the original plan, water from the Xiaohe River on the western side of the Taihang Mountains is to be diverted through tunnels to irrigate the farmland of Xiyang on the eastern side. Nearly five years have elapsed, with 5,000 people working every day, and tens of millions of yuan have been spent, but only 38.3 per cent of the work involved was completed at the end of last year. Annual spending on the project in the last two years took up one-tenth of the funds earmarked for water conservancy purposes for the whole of Shanxi Province.

It is estimated that to complete the entire project, nearly 100 million yuan would be required, and each *mu* (one-fifteenth of a hectare) of irrigated land would cost more than 1,000 yuan. (The average cost of one *mu* of irrigated land in Shanxi Province is now only 93 yuan.)

This is much too costly and is beyond China's present financial capability. Moreover, only 6,000 hectares of farmland in Xiyang County would benefit from the project when completed, but 11,000 hectares of farmland watered by the Xiaohe River on the western side of the mountains would suffer from an acute shortage of water. All things considered, the project is not worthwhile, and what is more, to profit at the expense of others is not commendable.

When the project was first brought up for discussion,

engineers and technicians had raised objections, but they were over-ruled by some leading cadres in a despotic way.

Commenting on this, *Renmin Ribao* said that 'an important lesson is that feudal paternalism practised by some leading comrades should be done away with. These comrades in high positions know practically nothing about science or technology, yet they do not listen to the opinions of the specialists. Instead, they indulge in issuing arbitrary orders, which can only lead to failure.

The paper pointed out that paternalism is a kind of feudal ideology. China's feudal society lasted a very long time. Though the feudal system has long been abolished, feudal ideas still exist and find manifestations in political life and in economic construction. An important task on the ideological front, therefore, is to combat feudal ideology.

Energy Conservation

China has appropriated 2,040 million yuan this year, the largest sum ever, for energy conservation by transforming part of the equipment and technology in the enterprises. This was said by Xiao Han, Vice-Minister of the State Economic Commission in charge of energy resources, at a national energy conservation conference which closed in Tianjin on June 11.

The Vice-Minister said that there are great potentialities for energy conservation.

China's energy production increased only 2.8 per cent last

year over 1978, while industrial output value went up by 8.5 per cent. The amount of coal, oil and electricity saved by various industrial and transport departments was equivalent in energy to 18 million tons of standard coal. China's energy production in the first four months of this year rose by 1.5 per cent over that of the same period in 1979 while industrial output value went up by 14.1 per cent.

Energy specialists at the meeting pointed out that at present energy is used in China at the rate of 30 per cent efficiency only. This is due to the backward equipment and technology. For example, at Anshan, China's leading iron and steel producer in the northeast, about 40 per cent of the energy was thus wasted every year.



Waste gas from blast furnaces and coke ovens in the Wuhan Iron and Steel Company, central China, is piped to a thermal power station.

The participants stressed the necessity to draw up a long-term plan combining energy conservation with improvement of equipment and technology.

In order to cut down energy consumption, fuel will be supplied to enterprises according to fixed quotas in the second half of this year. This applies, especially to those enterprises consuming a lot of energy. The use and manufacture of technically obsolete boilers, diesel engines and motor vehicles, which waste or use a great deal of fuel, should be gradually restricted and stopped.

Pit-Head Power Plants

To ease power shortage, China is building thermal power stations near the coal-fields and the electricity so generated will be transmitted to the cities and industrial centres.

These "pit-head power plants," as they are called, are more economical than those built close to the cities and they help reduce the burden on transportation. Moreover, they are conducive to urban environmental protection.

More than 20 large pit-head power plants with a capacity of more than 250,000 kilowatts each had been built in various parts of the country by the end of 1979. With a combined capacity of over 8 million kilowatts, they account for 20 per cent of the total installed capacity of thermal power plants in China.

The Qinghe pit-head power station in northern Liaoning Province, the biggest in China, has an installed capacity of 1.1 million kilowatts. Its fuel is from the nearby Tiefa coal mine, and the Qinghe River provides an abundant supply of water.

At present, many more pit-head power plants are under construction in the coal-fields at Datong in Shanxi Province, Tangshan in Hebei Province, Huainan and Huaibei in Anhui Province, Xuzhou in Jiangsu Province and Pingdingshan in Henan Province.

In line with the principle of combining the exploitation of coal with the generation of electricity, a plan has been worked out to turn coal-rich provinces and autonomous regions gradually into power-supplying centres, each with one or more pit-head power plants.

The No. 2 Datong power station with a capacity of 2.4 million kilowatts is now under construction in the vicinity of the city of Datong where a deposit of 70,000 million tons of coal has been verified. Another pit-head plant with a capacity of 1.35 million kilowatts is being built in a county some 180 kilometres to the south of the city. Specialists predict that this area will probably become China's biggest thermal power base.

On the outskirts of Tangshan, a 1.55-million-kilowatt pit-head plant is being built on the bank of the Douhe River, close to the famous Kailuan coal mine.

Increase in Peasants' Income

Rural people's communes and their subdivisions earned 11.4 per cent more last year than they did in 1978. Of this, the increase in income from farm production was 12 per cent, and from forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery, the increase was 6.9 per cent.

The amount of grain delivered as tax in kind or sold to the state, the collective income used for production or kept as reserve fund, and the income of individual peasants all increased in 1979.

With the growth of agricultural production and a substantial rise in the state purchasing prices for farm and sideline products, per-capita income of the peasants averaged 83.4 yuan last year, an increase of 9.4 yuan over 1978. (In 1978, per-capita income was 8.9 yuan

more than in 1977.) In addition, the peasants' income from household sideline production ranged from 30 to 40 yuan per capita in 1979.

Food grain distributed among the peasants last year averaged 232.5 kilogrammes per capita, 11.5 kilogrammes more than in 1978. Most of the food grain was distributed on a per-capita basis; at the same time the peasants also received an additional portion of grain in accordance with the principle "to each according to his work."

land. It would be a miscalculation on the part of the Vietnamese authorities if they should think that they could by military means get what they couldn't obtain through their "peace offensive" and smiling diplomacy.

30th Anniversary of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War

June 25 was the 30th anniversary of Korea's Fatherland Liberation War. *Renmin Ribao* published an editorial pointing out that over the past 30 years, the Korean people have been working hard to build up and defend their country, and they are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs.

It is now 27 years since the armistice came into force. But the Korean people's long-cherished wish — the reunification of their fatherland — has not yet materialized. The editorial reaffirmed that the Chinese people firmly support the series of principles and reasonable proposals put forward by the Korean Workers' Party and the Korean Government for the reunification of their country, and always maintain that the question of reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference. The crux of the matter is that tens of thousands of American troops are still in south Korea. This is a major obstacle to the settlement of the issue.

The editorial said that the United States must withdraw its troops and all the arms and equipment from south Korea

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Vietnamese Invasion of Thailand Condemned

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement on June 26, strongly denouncing Viet Nam's invasion of Thailand and expressing China's resolute support for the people of Thailand in their struggle against aggression. The statement called on the Vietnamese authorities to immediately stop their aggression in Thailand and to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea. The statement drew the attention of the Vietnamese authorities to the grave danger involved if they should persist in military adventures. It said that the Chinese Government is closely watching the development.

Renmin Ribao Commentator on June 26 said that the Vietnamese troops who invaded

Thailand are their regular fighting forces. This showed that it was a deliberate move. Commentator said that the Vietnamese authorities made the invasion at the time when Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach was calling the Thai people "brothers." Thus it exposed all their disguises and revealed their true features as regional hegemonists.

Commentator said that the Vietnamese invasion of Thailand poses a threat to the security and stability of Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole. Chinese leaders have sternly declared that if Viet Nam should invade the ASEAN countries, China will stand on the side of the latter, and if Viet Nam should invade Thailand, China will stand on the side of Thai-

and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

At present, young military strongmen are in control in south Korea. They have imposed a dictatorship, and are suppressing and persecuting students and other patriotic people who demand democracy and freedom and stand for reunification. History has proved and will continue to prove that any actions aimed at creating "two Koreas," making Korea a permanently divided country and aggravating the situation on the Korean Peninsula will fail and will not be tolerated by the Korean people.

Botswana Democratic Party Delegation

The Botswana Democratic Party Delegation led by Quett K. J. Masire, Secretary-General of the Party and Vice-President of the Republic of Botswana, recently paid a friendship visit to China. The delegation had come to establish friendly relations with the Communist Party of China and exchange experience in economic construction.

Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, met and hosted a banquet in honour of the delegation when it arrived in Beijing on June 24. In his speech at the banquet, Li Xiannian paid tribute to the people of Botswana who, under the leadership of President Seretse Khama and the Botswana Democratic Party, had made unremitting efforts in safeguarding national independence and sovereignty and bringing about national harmony and had won remarkable successes in speeding up the growth of the na-

tional economy and improving the people's livelihood.

He also acclaimed the people of Botswana who, surrounded by white racist regimes, had rendered resolute support to the people of southern Africa in their struggle for national liberation and made positive contributions to the victory of the Zimbabwean people's struggle for independence. He said: "The Chinese people will always stand by the side of the people of Botswana and the peoples of the other African countries and firmly support the just cause of the people of southern Africa for total liberation."

On June 25, Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier, met the delegation and had a cordial and friendly conversation with its members on the situation in southern Africa and the struggle waged by the people there for liberation.

Establishment of Diplomatic Relations With Kiribati

Mi Guojun, Ambassador of China to Fiji, and Ieremia Tabai, President of the Republic of Kiribati, exchanged notes on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Kiribati on June 25 in Tarawa, capital of Kiribati. The two sides agreed to exchange diplomatic envoys at the ambassadorial level as soon as possible.

Composed of 300-odd islets over an area of 5 million square kilometres in the South Pacific, Kiribati is the only country which straddles the equator and the international dateline. Formerly a British colony, it won independence on July 12, 1979.

The Chinese Government has always stood for equality between countries, big or small. China is willing to make joint efforts with all the countries in the South Pacific in the struggle against hegemonist aggression and expansion and for maintaining peace, security and stability in the Asian-Pacific region and the world as whole.

News in Brief

Holding of Sino-Vietnamese Negotiations Not Appropriate Now. In a note to the Vietnamese Embassy in Beijing on June 23, the Chinese Foreign Ministry pointed out that it is not favourable to hold the third round of Sino-Vietnamese negotiations at present since the Vietnamese authorities persist in their hostile attitude towards China, military occupation of Kampuchea and pursuance of regional hegemonism.

The note said: "The Chinese side remains firm in its stand of settling problems through negotiations and is willing to wait patiently. As soon as any positive factor in favour of the talks emerges, even if it is a small one, the Chinese Government delegation will go to Hanoi and hold the third round of talks with the Vietnamese side."

Civil Air Transport Agreement. A civil air transport agreement between China and Thailand was signed in Beijing on June 26. It provides for the establishment and operation of air services between their respective territories.

At the same time, the Government of Thailand reaffirmed that the air services between Bangkok and China's Taiwan Province would be maintained on a non-government basis.

Fruitful ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting

THE 13th ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Meeting which was held in Kuala Lumpur from June 25 to 26 achieved positive and far-reaching results. The foreign ministers unanimously condemned the Vietnamese armed aggression against Thailand and expressed their firm support and solidarity with the just stand of the Thai Government and people in safeguarding their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Common Aspirations. The joint communique issued at the end of the meeting called for the total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan so that the people there could realize independence, neutrality and non-alliance, free from outside interference. It reaffirmed continued recognition of Democratic Kampuchea, and called on all U.N. members to continue to recognize Democratic Kampuchea's credentials at the world body. It pointed out that no regime set up by foreign occupation forces can meet the principles enunciated in the U.N. Charter.

The communique noted with satisfaction the progress made by ASEAN countries in carrying out economic plans and expanding foreign trade. The fact that the ASEAN foreign ministers reached agreement on a number of vital questions in two days fully shows that ASEAN, as a body, is

playing a positive role in preserving peace and security in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole, in upholding the principles of international relations and in opposing hegemonists, big and small.

A Vital Problem. On the eve of the ministerial meeting, the Vietnamese authorities sent a senior official to visit ASEAN nations for the purpose of having "dialogues" with them. The envoy's mission was to allay worldwide condemnation of Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea, undermine ASEAN solidarity and cultivate ideas of appeasement. The Vietnamese authorities wanted to create the impression that if their armed occupation of Kampuchea was recognized, Viet Nam would not reach out further into Southeast Asia.

The achievements gained at the Kuala Lumpur meeting dampened the Vietnamese schemes. The communique solemnly repudiated Viet Nam's attempt to justify its occupation of Kampuchea and legalize the Phnom Penh regime. The meeting emphasized that any change in the recognition of the legal Government of Democratic Kampuchea would mean countenancing Viet Nam's armed intervention in that country. This is another manifestation of the ASEAN countries adhering to their just stand and giving a knock on the head to Viet Nam's "diplomatic offensive" pursued with an ulterior motive.

As the world situation stands, particularly as regards the situation in Asia, the attitude one adopts towards Democratic Kampuchea is a crucial issue.

The armed forces under the leadership of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea are the main forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. Their staunch resistance to the Vietnamese aggressor troops not only saves the country from total subjugation, but also pins down some 200,000 Vietnamese troops from marching deeper into Southeast Asia. This is of great significance to maintaining peace and security in Southeast Asia and Asia as a whole.

The stand on Kampuchea taken at the ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Meeting, including



Sketch map by Zhu Yulian

On June 23, the Vietnamese troops intruded deep into eastern Thai territory in Prachinburi Province. Thai frontier defence units meted out severe punishment to the invaders and recaptured Non Mak Moon Village. Ground fighting lasted for three days and the bodies of at least 50 Vietnamese soldiers were found. Reports say that there are 30,000 Vietnamese troops stationed on the Thai-Kampuchean frontier and some 3,000 of them intruded into Thai territory.



Vietnamese soldiers killed in eastern Thailand.

its reiteration of continued recognition of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, will help the Kampuchean people's struggle against Viet Nam and curb Viet Nam's aggression and expansion.

Soviet-Viet Nam Farce. Both the "diplomatic offensive" and armed aggression by Viet Nam in Indochina and Southeast Asia are obviously committed at the instigation and with the support of the Soviet Union. Recently, Moscow and Viet Nam jointly mounted an anti-Thailand tirade and then Viet Nam launched an armed attack on Thailand. The Soviet media immediately echoed Viet Nam's charges that Thailand was the aggressor. It is quite obvious that this is a Soviet-Viet Nam farce.

As the Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan pointed out recently, the most credible threat at the moment comes from the Soviet Union. Consequently, the ASEAN countries drawing closer together against hegemonism is a response to the Soviet threat working through Viet Nam.

The Vietnamese authorities had tried to put pressure on the

ASEAN Foreign Ministerial Meeting by launching their military incursion into Thailand, but they have only lifted a

rock to drop it on their own feet. The Vietnamese armed incursion at Prachinburi, Thailand, has revealed the true, hypocritical features of the Vietnamese authorities.

ASEAN has played and is playing a tremendous role in combating the Soviet and Vietnamese hegemonists and in safeguarding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the rest of Asia. Its strength lies in the ever closer unity and co-operation among its members and ASEAN will certainly play a bigger role in the acute and complicated situation developing in Asia and the world.

—*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, June 28*

A Propaganda Ruse

—Moscow's "partial troop withdrawal" from Afghanistan

THE Soviet authorities expected that their June 22 announcement of the withdrawal of some of their military units from Afghanistan would be acclaimed internationally. But it was exposed as nothing but a propaganda trick and a political ploy.

This shows that the world community is not so easily taken in.

The Same Old Stuff Under a Different Label. Referring to the proposed partial troop withdrawal at a plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee on June 23, Brezhnev insisted that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was "the only correct decision" and that in future Moscow would continue to help Afghanistan safeguard its "revolutionary gains." Clearly, Moscow has not changed its strategic goal. That is to say,

Moscow will continue to occupy Afghanistan as a base for further expansion, particularly as a springboard for a southward drive to warm waters.

In the past six months the Kremlin has played one trick after another to achieve its ends. At one time, it declared that as soon as "external interference" in Afghanistan was stopped, it would withdraw its troops. If the interference was not stopped, it would not withdraw. At another time, it put forward three conditions for troop withdrawal, attempting to obtain international recognition for the Kabul regime and to invest the Soviet occupation with a semblance of legitimacy.

Of late, Moscow produced a "package deal plan," asserting that the question of Afghanistan should be solved together with problems of the Persian Gulf,

Support the Afghan Resistance Movement

The Islamic Conference will continue giving political and moral support to the Afghan Resistance Movement fighting the Soviet invaders, the Standing Committee on the Afghanistan Problem of the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference stated after a meeting held in Vevey, Switzerland, on June 20 and 21.

This Standing Committee was established by the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference in Islamabad last May. It consists of the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the foreign ministers of Pakistan and Iran. Representatives of the Afghan Resistance Movement attended the Vevey meeting. The Karmal regime was also invited, but refused to attend.

The statement issued after the meeting says the Standing Committee explained to Afghan resistance leaders that to seek a solution to the Afghan problem, the following fundamental principles will be adhered to: an immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of all Soviet troops stationed on the territory of Afghanistan; respect for the political independence, sovereignty and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and its Islamic identity; respect for the inalienable national right of the people of Afghanistan to determine their own form of government and to choose their own economic, political and social system, free from outside interference and coercion; and creation of proper conditions that would permit an early return of Afghan refugees to their own land in security and honour.

The representatives of the Afghan Resistance Movement expressed their willingness to co-operate with the Standing Committee strictly within the framework of the above-mentioned principles, the statement says.

The Standing Committee, noted with deep concern, it says, that in the wake of the Soviet Union's military intervention in Afghanistan, the military and naval presence of the superpowers in the region of Southwest Asia and in the Indian Ocean has sharply increased, posing a threat to the security of the countries in the region.

Indian Ocean, disarmament and so on. *Komsomolskaya Pravda* on June 17 put a series of questions to the West: What will the American naval fleet along the Iranian coast do if the Soviet Union withdraws its troops from Afghanistan? What about the American missiles newly deployed in Western Europe, the NATO armament plan up to the year 2000 and the new U.S. plan for increasing strategic weapons? And so on and so forth. These questions show the exorbitant price Moscow is demanding and its lack of sincerity in withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan.

Fresh in People's Memory. "Partial troop withdrawal" is

not some new-fangled idea which rings strange in people's ears. Not too long ago, Moscow announced it would withdraw 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from the German Democratic Republic. However, before these troop withdrawals had been completed, it sent another 30,000 troops and 2,000 tanks into the country. The same goes for Afghanistan. Last February Moscow spread rumours of "a partial troop withdrawal," but actually it pressed ahead with reinforcements until Soviet aggressor troops reached 100,000. Recently, Moscow had just dispatched two divisions to Afghanistan before announcing a partial troop withdrawal (said

to be one division). Is this withdrawal or reinforcement?

The latest announcement was for a partial withdrawal of "unnecessary troops." In other words, Moscow considers that there are some necessary troops, and they will be permanently stationed in Afghanistan. That is why Brezhnev refused to say a word about a total troop withdrawal.

What's the Motive? Moscow is sinking deeper and deeper into the quagmire of its war of invasion in Afghanistan. There is great pressure on the Soviet Union to expand its military machine in Afghanistan to secure its position there. This situation itself determines that Moscow must reinforce, and not withdraw, its troops. Then what is the point in bragging about a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan? The purposes are many.

- Moscow uses the hoax of a partial troop withdrawal to counter the pressure the world community has been putting on it for an immediate, total and unconditional troop withdrawal. At the same time, this stance of Moscow's is intended to evoke illusions among certain people in the West, split the seven-nation Western summit (June 22 and 23) in Venice and counteract the gathering worldwide boycott of the Moscow Olympic Games.

- The foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries were to meet (June 25 and 26) after the Venice summit, and this would be followed by meetings of ASEAN and Western countries to discuss the Afghan and Kampuchean problems. Moscow's hasty announcement before these meetings revealed a desperate effort to obstruct

united international condemnation of its aggression.

• Moscow attempts to foist "a partial troop withdrawal" on the world in exchange for an "international guarantee." Brezhnev asserted on June 23 that a political settlement has a prerequisite, namely, "a complete end to aggression on this country and a reliable guarantee against subversion from outside." This means that the countries of the world must stop their moral and material support to the Afghan resistance forces. Once a real "international guarantee" was given in exchange for a false "partial troop withdrawal," Moscow would then concentrate its forces on suppressing the Afghan people's struggle against Soviet aggression.

• "Troop withdrawal" is also a ruse to allay the increasing dissatisfaction of the Soviet soldiers in Afghanistan and the people at home with Moscow's aggression against Afghanistan.

The response from the world community shows that Moscow's trick of a partial troop withdrawal has not achieved its purpose. The result of the Venice summit proved

that although differences of one kind or another do exist among the Western nations, and are exploited to the utmost by Moscow, they realize that they share fundamental interests in the face of Soviet expansion abroad. Therefore they are coordinating their steps. The Venice summit in its June 22 statement demanded a "complete withdrawal of Soviet troops." The foreign ministers of the five ASEAN countries in the June 26 joint communique also called for foreign troops to completely withdraw from Kampuchea and Afghanistan. While demanding a complete Soviet troop withdrawal, many third world countries expressed their support for the Afghan people's struggle against Soviet occupation.

While Moscow dissimulated a "partial troop withdrawal" in Afghanistan, Moscow-supported Vietnamese authorities were carrying out armed intrusion into Thailand. In its southward strategic drive, what is Moscow's next step? This merits attention and vigilance on the part of all.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Yu Pang

South African Racists' Futile Struggle

THE South African racist regime recently sent large numbers of troops to invade Angola and kill and wound more than 500 peaceful civilians. This latest act of aggression has been severely condemned by African countries and peoples.

Since the beginning of the year, the South African authorities have used aircraft and tanks in three massive military invasions of Angola while engaging in military harass-

ment against Zambia. The U.N. Security Council has met and condemned the reactionary South African regime's aggression and demanded that it stop all aggressive activities against neighbouring countries. However, the South African racist regime has arbitrarily declared that it has the right to take any necessary measure, at any place and at any time, so long as the neighbouring countries give shelter to "terrorists."

Such threats, however, can-

not cover up the racist regime's fear. With the victory of the Zimbabwean people's struggle against racism and colonialism, the militancy of the people in southern Africa to end racist rule has soared and the Namibian people's demand for independence has risen to an unprecedented level. The joint struggle against tyrannical rule by the black and coloured peoples in South Africa is developing rapidly. International opinion, too, is calling for a Zimbabwe-type settlement of Namibia's independence and is giving energetic support to the struggle of the South African people. Under such a situation, the sole racist regime remaining in southern Africa is filled with mortal fear. It hopes that its repeated armed invasions would force Angola, Zambia and other frontline countries to give up their support to the Namibian and South African peoples, obstruct the people in the area from attaining independence and enable the racist regime to hang on. This, of course, is in vain.

The South African racist regime is not only a crushing weight on the backs of the South African and Namibian peoples, but is also a scourge to peace and stability in Africa. Therefore, it is the common task of the Namibian and South African peoples as well as the people of all Africa to wipe out the South African racist regime. It is only natural that Angola, Zambia and other frontline countries support the independence struggles of the peoples in southern Africa. No force on earth can obstruct this just cause. No matter how the South African racists desperately struggle, the historical tide cannot be stemmed.

— "Renmin Ribao" Commentary, June 29

Dramatic Shift in Japanese Politics

AT the unprecedented double election of both houses of the Japanese Diet on June 22, the Liberal Democratic Party (L.D.P.) won 284 of the 511 seats in the House of Representatives and 69 of the contested 126 seats in the House of Councillors, which, together with the 66 seats it retained in the Upper House, gave it a comfortable majority of 135 of the 252 seats in the Upper House.

The L.D.P. has never been so successful in the elections since 1969. This has changed the state of affairs since 1976 in which the ruling and opposition parties had approximately the same number of seats in the Diet.

Some Reasons

Many factors contributed to this L.D.P. victory.

It was the first time in history that elections for both houses came at the same time and this unusual situation spurred more people to go to the polls. The time available for preparing for the elections was limited and the opposition parties were at a disadvantage in time and money in coping with the double elections. The sudden illness and death of Prime Minister Ohira and the full exploitation of this by L.D.P. candidates gained them a windfall of "sympathy votes." The L.D.P. and financial circles, realizing that the elections were crucial to whether the L.D.P. could continue to remain the ruling party, took the elections seriously and the L.D.P. temporarily desisted from its factional squabbling. It won the hearts of the electorate by dropping from its platform the vexing question

of raising taxes, having the government announce a slight reduction in wholesale prices and favour lowering the retail prices of oil products (the oil companies had raked in huge profits). Good weather on election day, too, was a boon to the L.D.P. for it resulted in 74.5 per cent of the voters casting their ballots, which meant more votes for the L.D.P.

"Coalition" Rejected

In Japan, some people hope to see the appearance of a government formed by a "coalition of parties" or a situation where two parties take turns in forming the government. The Japanese Socialist Party, the Komei Party, and the Democratic Socialist Party had campaigned hard for a "coalition government" but they had put forward contradictory views about this on their platforms and their campaign efforts were so badly co-ordinated that it was a veritable mess with much inter-party sniping. This was fully exploited by the L.D.P. which asked the voters: Look at the opposition parties, do you think they can work together in a coalition? Would you feel safe if they take over running the country?

Having enjoyed the benefits of economic development, Japanese society has become more conservative in the last decade or so and people want to keep to the old order, maintain their high standard of living and enjoy social and political stability. The L.D.P. ploy of equating "coalition rule" with "instability" had a big impact and people who wanted stability voted L.D.P.

It is widely believed that another key factor to the L.D.P. triumph was the soberly realistic foreign and defence policies pursued by the former cabinet headed by the late Prime Minister Ohira since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Defence Conscious

After his campaign stump from Okinawa to Hokkaido, a leading opposition member said that voters showed their concern about political corruption, spiralling prices and other pressing domestic issues, but most of all they were concerned about their country's defence.

The Japanese Communist Party suffered a marked reverse at the elections. This reflects the widespread disapproval of its actions and position. Three days after it had revived its relations with the Soviet Communist Party on December 24 last year, the Kremlin embarked on its invasion of Afghanistan, and the Japanese Communist Party did not vote for the Diet resolutions demanding the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the return of Japan's northern territories.

With the big L.D.P. victory at the recent elections, the central issue in Japanese politics now is who will form the new cabinet. The various L.D.P. factions have already begun private discussions and people are wondering whether factional bickering will again break out and even split the L.D.P. Whoever becomes the new prime minister will be confronted with grave problems at home and in foreign affairs.

— "Beijing Review" news analyst Li Jian

JUN 06 2007

ber of cities open to foreign visitors, and then set up the Bureau of Travel and Tourism in 1964. But in the ten years between 1967 and 1976, as a result of interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, this undertaking was brought to a standstill. After the downfall of the gang, the pace of development of tourism has been speeded up. In 1978, the bureau was extended to become a general administration with sub-administrations in most of the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. In that year alone, more than 124,000 foreign tourists were received, which was as many as the total number of foreign tourists received in the previous 24 years.

Q: You just mentioned there would be still greater progress in tourism in the next few years. Do you think you're fully justified in saying this?

To begin with, ours is an ancient country with a history of 5,000 years. In this long period of time the Chinese people have created a splendid culture and left myriads of invaluable historical relics. To mention a few, there is the imposing Great Wall, the magnificent Forbidden City in Beijing and the unique Dunhuang murals, which are known to the whole world. Then there are rare ancient relics unearthed in the

Tourism Director Lu Xuzhang Answers Questions



tual understanding and friendship between our people and the people of other lands. Back in the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan (1937-45), when material conditions in the base areas were extremely difficult, we already cordially received foreign visitors in Yanan. Soon after the founding of 'New China,' we again received group after group of foreign friends coming to visit China.

The prospects for tourism in our country are very promising, and it is expected that in the next few years we will make still greater progress in this field. Our goal is to receive one million and a half to 2 million people in 1985.

Chinese people have always been very hospitable. We believe reception of foreign friends will help promote mu-

1960s, such as those from the Mawangdui Tombs in Changsha and the warrior and horse figures in the Emperor Shihuang (the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty) Mausoleum. They are great attractions to tourists from abroad.

Next, ours is a big country, with all kinds of natural scenery, such as the picturesque mountains and streams of Guilin, the enchanting views on the West Lake, the impressive Three Gorges on the Changjiang (Yangtze), and the towering Mount Taishan. China's wonderful sights, presenting great variety, are too many to enumerate. And last but not least, our exquisite arts and crafts and special cuisine have all caught the fancy of foreign friends.

China is a developing country. Its achievements in construction, and the life and work of the people of all nationalities are of special interest to foreign friends.

In short, given still greater efforts in national construction, it will most probably become one of the world's special areas of tourism.

Q: We often hear foreign friends say many people abroad would like to come to travel in China. In that case, will any one who wishes to apply be allowed to come?

A: We naturally welcome more tourists to come. But owing to the limited number of hotel accommodations and other conditions at this moment, we find it difficult to fulfil the requests of all foreign visitors.

This is particularly so in the case of Beijing, where hotel rooms are in especially great demand. Generally speaking, foreign tourists without excep-



Japanese tourists watching a Chinese artist painting a picture in Chinese ink, an event organized by the travel service branch in Shanghai.

tion expect to make Beijing, which became the capital 800 years ago, the first or last leg of their itinerary.

In Shanghai, Hangzhou, Guangzhou, Guilin and Xian, the number of hotels is also not adequate.

Q: How do you expect to solve this problem?

A: On the one hand, we try in a thousand and one ways to make the best use of the hotels now available by reconstructing or expanding them. Some high class guest houses have been partly or completely opened up to tourists. Last year, after the Party Central Committee and the State Council had transferred the high class guest houses at Beidaihe to the tourist department, part of the Diaoyutai [Angler's Terrace]—the State Guest House in Beijing—and part of the luxurious Liuzhuang in Hangzhou were also opened up to foreign tourists. On the other hand, we have built a number of new hotels, for example, some small and medium-sized ones in the small and medium-sized cities of Suzhou, Wuxi, Guilin, Nanning and Qingdao. They are now already

in use. The construction of a number of big or medium-sized hotels for tourists will be undertaken in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing and Guangzhou. Apart from state investment, funds from overseas Chinese or foreign firms have been loaned for building these hotels, while some are joint ventures. The 37-storey, modern hotel now under construction in Nanjing, for instance, is a joint venture of Singapore and China. We expect that the shortage of hotel rooms will be somewhat eased by 1982.

Q: What efforts have been made to improve the transport service?

A: To date, CAAC (the Chinese Civil Aviation Administration) is operating 11 international air lines. There are also regular flights between China and other parts of the world provided by 12 foreign airlines, including PIA, Air France and JAL. The new International Airport in Beijing is now open and Chinese airlines are now using Boeing 747 for international air transport. At home, chartered flights have been organized for tourists



Camel riding on the grassland.

There are now passenger sea liners running from Shanghai, Guangzhou and Xiamen (Amoy) to Xianggang. Pleasure boats are plying up and down the Changjiang and Lijiang.

Q: It is said that foreign tourists have been complaining of your services in the tourist trade. Is that so?

A: Yes. Our country has always been known as a land of etiquette extending warm hospitality to visitors. After the founding of New China, our people carried forward this fine tradition. But in the ten years of turmoil which began in 1966, with the original educational institutions destroyed, many a student, without sufficient access to knowledge of culture and science when at school, instead came under the influence of anarchist trends of thought. Some of them have been absorbed to work in the tourist trade in recent years but have lacked the proper training and education. This explains why part of our staff members know nothing about etiquette, know

little about their jobs and therefore render very poor service. It is true they have now undergone further training and most of them have shown progress; still, there are some problems that remain to be solved. Besides, we are latecomers in the field of tourism, our facilities are inadequate and we do not have enough experience in management, so it is understandable that many tourists should have cause for complaint.

Beginning this year, we are going all out to improve management and service, and teaching our staff members good manners. For some time we have been strengthening education among them, asking them to be courteous and to serve the tourists wholeheartedly. At the same time, we have worked out rules and regulations and put them on a sound basis for all to observe. Each person's responsibilities at work are well defined. A system of examinations and check-ups is in operation so that those who do a good job will be rewarded and those

who do poor work will be penalized. Lately, in many places, there has been some improvement in our service.

Our staff members do not accept tips. It is their duty to wait on our guests cordially. All criticisms from tourists in regard to our work and our staff members are welcome.

Q: Some tourists have spoken critically of the charges and commodity prices. Why is that?

A: We've always maintained that in the tourist trade we should pay attention to the promotion of friendship and also pay attention to the economic results. In the past, owing to our lack of experience, our charges and some commodity prices were somewhat lower than they should have been.

Last year, our hotels in many places were equipped with air conditioners and air-conditioned coaches were imported. The Chinese Government has readjusted the purchasing prices of farm and sideline produce and the commercial department has accordingly readjusted the prices of certain commodities. So, simultaneous with the readjustment of prices at home, we have also made some necessary readjustments in the prices we charge tourists and the prices of some commodities.

Of course, after the readjustment, some problems surfaced. For instance, in some places, there is no marked improvement in the service after price readjustments; in some places, prices were not uniform and tourists were charged fancy prices. These are things to be frowned upon. We have studied this problem with other departments concerned, worked out some measures to reinforce unified control over charges and commodity prices for tourists. Great fluctuations have taken

100 Places for Tourists

place in the international tourist trade; on the whole the tourist charges in China are lower than the international price standard.

Q: What measures have you taken to train people with professional know-how needed in the tourist trade?

A: We now have:

- schools of tourism, technical schools and courses on tourism in Beijing, Shanghai, Sichuan, Jiangsu, Guangdong and Shaanxi to train administrative personnel, drivers, chefs and service personnel;

- crash courses taught during the slack tourist season for interpreters, guides and administrative personnel already on the payroll;

- plans for founding a national college of tourism and for opening courses of tourism in some universities to train senior administrative personnel as well as interpreters and guides.

Q: In this case, are you ready to study the experience of foreign countries?

A: Yes, of course we are.

We wish to take over all good experiences from foreign countries and at the same time, keep our own fine traditions and national style. Last year we sent a number of delegations overseas to look around and make inquiries; they came back with a lot of useful information. This year we're sending people abroad to learn more about the laws connected with tourism, hotel facilities, service and reception, the construction of sight-seeing spots and things like that. In addition, we also plan to send administrators and technicians abroad for further study.

China is opening more and more places, numbering 122 up to May 1980, to foreign tourists. Of the 100 places listed with a brief description, those marked with an asterisk mean places not yet opened to tourists. — Ed.

Municipalities Directly Under The Central Government:

Beijing, an ancient city and capital of the People's Republic of China

Shanghai, China's biggest industrial city, located on the east China coast

Tianjin, north China's important port and industrial city, with the Dagang Oilfield in its vicinity

North China Area:

Baotou, with several ancient city ruins and the site of the Great Wall built during the rule of King Wuhang of Zhao in the fourth century B.C.

Beidaihe, a famous scenic spot in Qinhuangdao and seaside summer resort

Chengde, with one of China's four famous gardens — the former imperial summer resort

Handan, a 2,000-year-old city.

Hohhot, capital of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, with typical grassland scenes and pastoral life in its vicinity

Shanhaiguan, starting point of the Great Wall

Shijiazhuang, capital of Hebei Province, one of China's textile centres. The tomb of Norman Bethune, the well-known Canadian doctor, is located here

Taiyuan, capital of Shanxi Province, with a Jin temple built 1,500 years ago. In the main hall there are 43 statues which are rare ancient Chinese sculptural treasures

Tangshan, a coal and porcelain producing centre, hit by a serious earthquake in 1976 and now under reconstruction

Wutai Mt.*, one of the four famous mountains of Buddhism in China, with temples built several hundred years ago

Xilinhot, where animal husbandry is most developed in Inner Mongolia, with most wonderful grassland scenery

Yixian County*, with the West Qing (1644-1911) Tombs where four emperors together with queens and imperial concubines were buried.

Yungang Grottoes, with over 51,000 figures of Buddha and bodhisattvas, constituting a treasure house of sculptures in Datong, Shanxi Province

Zhaoxian County, where the Zhaozhou Bridge, a single-arch bridge, was built over 1,000 years ago

Zunhua, here the East Qing Tombs are located, where five emperors and 14 queens were buried.

Northeast Area:

Anshan, an iron and steel centre.

Changchun, capital of Jilin Province, China's largest auto centre

Dalian, a coastal city and summer resort.

Fushun, a coal city, seat of the largest open-cut coal mine.

Harbin, capital of Heilongjiang Province, located on the Songhua



The 71-metre-high Leshan Buddha, the biggest in China.

SPECIAL FEATURE/TOURISM

River banks, an ideal place for ice sports, with attractive summer scenery.

Jilin City, with a beautiful landscape of mountains and rivers, known as the trading centre of ginseng, pilose antlers, sable—the three treasures in northeast China.

Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province and industrial centre, having a 300-year-old Qing Imperial Palace with groups of fairly complete halls, second only to the Palace Museum in Beijing.

East China Area:

Haining, where Yanguan town is located from which one can watch the raging tide of the Qiantang River.

Hangzhou, capital of Zhejiang Province, with its beautiful West Lake scenery, described as "There is a paradise in heaven and there are Suzhou and Hangzhou on earth."

Hefei, capital of Anhui Province, an ancient city.

Huangshan Mt., topping all other Chinese mountains in terms of scenery.

Jinan, capital of Shandong Province, a well-known ancient city with more than a hundred springs.

Jingdezhen, China's leading porcelain city with a history of several thousand years.

Jiuhua Mt., one of the four famous mountains of Buddhism in China.

Lushan Mt., a famous scenic summer resort.

Mt. Taishan, located in Shandong Province, a famous scenic spot, and a good place to watch the sunrise.

Nanchang, capital of Jiangxi Province, where the Nanchang Uprising led by Zhou Enlai and Zhu De took place on August 1, 1927.

Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province and ancient city. Here is the magnificent Nanjing Changjiang Bridge.

Ningbo, seat of Tianyige, the earliest building where rare ancient books are kept.

Qingdao, a coastal city and summer resort.

Qufu, a 2,000-year-old ancient city, birth place of Confucius, with places of historic interest, including the Confucian temple, the Confucian mansion and the Confucian forests.

Shaoxing, an ancient city, home town of Lu Xun (1881-1936), China's great writer.

Suzhou, famous for its architecture of park and garden construction.

Wenzhou, with Yandang Mt.



The Huangguoshu Waterfall.

here, one of the ten well-known Chinese mountains.

Wuhu, an important town south of the Changjiang River.

Wuxi, located by the side of the picturesque Taihu Lake.

Yangzhou, an ancient city. Buddhist Monk Jian Zhen, who went eastward across the sea to Japan some 1,000 years ago, had once preached Buddhism in a temple here. The famous Grand Canal flows past here; there are such scenic spots as Shouxi Lake.

Yantai, rich in apples, pears and grapes; with the Penglai Pavilion in its northwest from which one may see a mirage.

Yixing, China's pottery city, with scenic spots such as Shan-juandong.

Zhenjiang, an ancient city famous for its aromatic vinegar.

Zibo, a pottery and porcelain centre with a history of over 1,000 years.

South China Area:

Foshan, home town of many overseas Chinese, an important export commodity base in China.

Fuzhou, capital of Fujian Province, a scenic spot



Sunrise, Mt. Taishan.

Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province, the biggest south China city.

Guilin, known for its geographical beauty. It is said that "Guilin's landscape of mountains and rivers tops the land."

Meixian County*, another overseas Chinese home town, known as a "land of football."

Nanning, capital of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Quanzhou, one of the well-known home towns of overseas Chinese.

Shanton* (Swatow), an overseas Chinese home town, a coastal city.

Xiamen (Amoy), a coastal city, with scenic spots like Gulangyu, facing China's Taiwan Province.

Zhanjiang*, one of China's important foreign trading ports.

Zhaoqing, a famous scenic spot where the beautiful Seven-Star Crag is located.

Zhongshan County*, birth place of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution.

Southwest Area:

Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province, an ancient city with a history of over 2,000 years.

Chongqing, known as the "mountain city" where ships on the upper reaches of the Changjiang River sail straight to central China's Wuhan via the Three Gorges of the river.

Dujiangyan, a 2,000-year-old irrigation project which still functions today.

Lhasa*, capital of the Tibet Autonomous Region, an ancient city with the magnificent Potala Palace up on the Potala Mountain.

Guiyang*, capital of Guizhou Province.

Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province; it is like spring there the year round, with many places of historic interest.

Leshan, with the biggest stone-carved image of Buddha in China — the large Leshan Buddha.

Mt. Emei, one of the four famous mountains of Buddhism in China.

SPECIAL FEATURE/TOURISM

Mt. Qomolangma*, the world's highest peak, 8848.13 metres above sea level, situated on the Sino-Nepalese border.

Shilin, one of the biggest stone forests in the world.

Songpan*, its Wanglang area is set aside for the protection of giant pandas.

Xishuangbanna, an area inhabited by the Dai nationality. In the primitive jungles, there are strange plants, elephants, peacocks and a variety of rare wild animals. Its capital is Jinghong.

Zhenning*, with the Huangguoshu Waterfall, one of the largest waterfalls in the world.

Zunyi*, where the Zunyi Meeting of January 1935 was held, marking a milestone in the history of the Chinese Communist Party.

Northwest Area:

Dunhuang, the murals here constitute a treasure house of Buddhist art in the world today.

Huaqingchi, a place of hot springs inside Lintong County, Shaanxi





Part of the Stone Forest, Yunnan Province.

Province where Yang Yuhuan, concubine of Emperor Ming of the Tang Dynasty (618-907), bathed

Jiayuguan, western terminal of the Great Wall

Jiuquan, a place through which the old "Silk Road" runs.

Lanzhou, capital of Gansu Province, an important industrial city in the northwest.

Qianling, a well-preserved tomb of the 18 emperor tombs of the Tang Dynasty.

Shihezi, a newly rising industrial city, known as the "pearl on the desert."

Tomb of Qin Emperor Shihuang, in Lintong, Shaanxi Province. Over 6,000 life-size warriors and horses of the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B.C.) were discovered at one side of the tomb. A museum has been set up to preserve them which have attracted large numbers of visitors

Turpan, a basin with the lowest-lying land (Aydingkol Lake being 154 metres below sea level) and the highest temperature in China.

Urumqi, capital of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, with many scenic spots and historic sites, the most well-known one being Tianchi.

Xian, capital of Shaanxi Province, an ancient cultural city. It was made the capital by 11 dynasties totalling 2,000 years.

Xining, capital of Qinghai Province where there is a famous

lamasery in the northwest area.

Yanan, an historical place of the Chinese revolution, headquarters of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party between 1937-47.

Yinchuan, capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region with many ancient buildings

Central South Area:

Anyang, here is the site of the

capital of the Shang Dynasty over 2,300 years ago.

Changsha, capital of Hunan Province where the Mawangdui Tombs of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-220 A.D.) were unearthed.

Kaifeng, an ancient city with a pagoda of tile and wooden structure built over 900 years ago

Luoyang, a 2,700-year-old city with many scenic spots and historic sites, the best being the Longmen Grottoes.

Mt. Wudang, where there are groups of large ancient buildings of Taoism, with a history of over 500 years.

Shashi, a newly rising industrial city.

Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, a combined name of Hankou, Wuchang and Hanyang linked up by the Changjiang Bridge.

Xiangfan, a newly rising industrial city.

Xiangtan, its Shaoshan village is the birth place of Chairman Mao Zedong, and an exhibition hall is attached to Comrade Mao Zedong's former residence.

Xinxiang, its Qiliying People's Commune is the first of its kind set up in rural China.

Zhengzhou, capital of Henan Province, one of China's cotton textile centres.

Hotel Staff on Tourism and Tourists

Hangzhou Hotel in Hangzhou city, east China, is a medium-sized resort hotel by Chinese standards. A complex of two buildings and three small villas facing the West Lake with its back to a mountain, it has scenic views on all sides. There are 332 rooms with 668 beds. Since it was opened to the public in 1978, it has been receiving several hundred foreign vacationers every day.

This hotel has made great improvements in its service

since last year and has been commended by the authorities concerned. Our correspondent interviewed a number of its staff members who told him how these improvements were made and what they thought of their work in the tourist industry. — Ed.

Zhu Bingsong (vice-manager): Both the surroundings and facilities here are quite good. Yet all this without good service can be most disappointing to our guests.

But in the last few years that was in fact where the shoe pinched. Our staff were inattentive to guests to the point of apathy. Something was wrong with our attitude, the way we looked at things.

In the ten years of turmoil, an ultra-Left trend of thought prevailed, twisting self-reliance to mean closed-doorism and keeping aloof from the outside world; anyone who tried to be the least bit friendly to people from overseas would most probably have been criticized for "worshipping and fawning on foreigners." Certainly some of our staff were influenced by this wrong trend. To counter it, we tried to explain things to our service workers to make them see that the four modernizations required a peaceful international environment with the support of friends abroad. The fact that they came to tour China itself was a friendly gesture to the Chinese people. We should reciprocate their good wishes by rendering them excellent hotel service and look at the undertaking of tourism on a higher plane, that is, as a means to promote international understanding and friendship. Xenophobia will actually, in the long run, isolate nobody but ourselves and keep our friends away from China; it has nothing in common with the Chinese people's traditional hospitality and is harmful to the national drive for modernization.

This education changed the thinking of our staff members, and their work style as well. They came to see that the development of the tourist trade would not only help promote understanding and friendship among the peoples but help expedite China's four modernizations. So they started doing their best to see that the vaca-

tioners lived in comfort, ate well and enjoyed themselves during their stay.

Today, our customers, generally speaking, are satisfied with our service.

Contacts with the outside world have broadened the vision of the Chinese people and enabled them to get acquainted with what is going on in other countries in science, technology and other fields. Take our work with tourists for instance. We have been informed that hotels in some countries have better facilities and their service too is much better than ours. While improving our facilities step by step we have succeeded in trimming our management. We have promoted a number of energetic and capable young people to various leading posts, worked out a system under which each one is held responsible for carrying out certain duties, and set up a bonus system under which material rewards are coupled with commendations to fire the service workers with greater enthusiasm in their work. This was how we managed to greatly improve our work in 1979, and for the first time the hotel, instead of suffering a loss, made some profit.

Fang Guoming (group leader of second-floor room attendants): Cleanliness is an important aspect of our work, for it directly affects the mood of our guests. So we worked out some regulations for keeping every room and toilet really spick and span and for seeing that the guests were comfortable. We have organized the groups of attendants on various floors to engage in red flag contests for cleanliness. Winners of the red flag are not only honoured but paid an extra bonus. My group

has won the red flag several times and has been commended as an advanced collective.

Cheng Xiyuan (first-class chef): If a visitor does not have the kind of food that suits his palate, he will not feel happy either. Our restaurant is in a position to prepare all kinds of gourmet dishes suited to the epicurean tastes of people from different countries. And on its menu are many famous Hangzhou delicacies, some of which had disappeared in the ten years of turmoil—for example, "Dongpo Pork," named after the great Song Dynasty poet Su Dongpo in the 11th century. "Sister Song Fish Soup" prepared according to a recipe passed down by a woman of the Song Dynasty. "West Lake Sweet and Sour Fish," and "Shrimps Fried With Longjing Tea Leaves." We have also invented cold dishes and other delicacies patterned after the famous sights of Hangzhou, such as "Watching Fish at the Flower-Studded Lakeside" and



Service worker Yang Zehong helping a foreign tourist alight.



Sales woman Li Li and her overseas customers in Hangzhou Hotel.

"Reflections of the Moon in the Three Pools."

Yu Lanpo (guest-room section head): We often educate our attendants in public morality and good manners. Now most of them are courteous and warmhearted. They know how to take initiative without being servile or bumptious. They all consider it their bounden duty to help our visitors. Last year, when a visiting delegation headed by the former Thai Prime Minister Mom Rajwongse Kukrit Pramoj came, they stayed at our hotel. An attendant, Zhao Zhiliang, found a big roll of foreign bank notes in the pocket of a pair of trousers one of the members of the delegation had wanted to have cleaned. Without delay, Zhao returned the money to the owner, who thought he had lost it somewhere in the street. When he got back the money, he exclaimed gratefully: "What luck! What luck!" Cases like this are many.

Chen Aitao (restaurant waitress): For us, foreign languages are a tool to help us serve our customers well. If a waitress like me does not know a foreign language, no matter how big a smile I wear, my failure in trying to communi-

cate with a guest will only result in misunderstanding and annoy him. Once a customer wanted a piece of water-melon, but we brought him some mineral water instead. He thought we had brought him a bottle of melon juice. We also had a customer who wanted some tomato with sugar but instead, he was served a plate of tomato soup. Things like this must not happen again.

Zhu Bingsong: This is a real problem and we have come to see how necessary it is to learn one or two foreign languages. Therefore since 1978 we have been holding classes in English and Japanese, with an attendance of more than 200 learners. They now have learnt a number of expressions in English or Japanese, while ten of them can carry on a conversation in one of these two languages.

Zhang Zeyu (correspondent): Some foreign visitors wondered in what way this large influx of tourists from abroad would affect the Chinese socialist way of life. What's your opinion?

Sun Xiuhua (woman vice-manager): I think we should approach this question analytically. My colleague Zhu Bingsong

just said—and he is right—it's a good thing that so many tourists are visiting China. This not only promotes understanding between peoples but also helps China's modernization. Generally speaking, tourists from abroad bring us friendship and knowledge and there is interflow in various fields.

There is also another phenomenon now appearing in society: Some persons, especially young people, tend to dress the way foreigners or Westerners do and indiscriminately admire the Western way of life. Although this happens in only a few big cities and only a limited number of people are involved, it is a problem all right.

As I see it, we must not speak of everything in the Western way of life as bourgeois. For instance, people kissing in public is a custom among many people in the West; and bell-bottom pants are what many people in the West like to wear. We should respect their customs and habits. But we Chinese people also have our national customs and way of life, and if we ape other peoples blindly, that's not very good. As to things in the Western way of life which are really decadent, we are all the more opposed to our people hankering after them.

There is a bit of "tourist pollution" all right. I don't think it is that serious. The late Party Chairman Mao Zedong once said, don't lock up things that are bad, show them to the people and let them judge for themselves.

At the same time, it is important to educate our people to resist things decadent in the Western way of life and preserve our own national, socialist way of life. This is exactly what we are doing now.

American Tourists on Their China Tour

AMERICANS and Chinese have much in common. Trips like this promote friendship and deepen understanding among peoples. I hope our friendly relations will go on developing—this is what an American visitor, Mr. Robert Trescher, said to me on the plane from Shanghai to Xian.

Mr. Trescher is a lawyer and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. This was his second trip to China in three years. He was impressed by the friendly feelings of the Chinese people towards Americans. In discussing how seriously the Chinese people were studying the strong points of the other countries, Mr. Trescher said that the United States also had much to learn from China. "For instance," he went on to say, "families in China are well organized, and the elderly are well cared for."

The plane flew steadily at an altitude of 7,000 metres in the glorious sunlight. Inside the cabin the travellers were in good spirits. What Mr. Trescher said was seconded by several of his fellow-travellers. Prof. Adele Rickett, who has spent many years promoting amicable relations between the Chinese and American peoples, was very much encouraged by what she saw on this tour, and said that in the future, she hoped she could do even more to bring the two countries closer.

These Americans belonged to a group of visitors from the University of Pennsylvania and the University of Maryland. It was made up of professors,

lawyers, a journalist, an industrialist, a student, some senior citizens and several housewives, 36 members in all. 32 of whom were on their first trip to China. Despite their different backgrounds and interests, they had several points in common: Like Mr. Trescher, they wanted to get acquainted with the way the Chinese people live and work, see with their own eyes something of the brilliant culture of ancient China and visit scenic spots of historical significance. They also hoped that their trip would contribute to mutual understanding between the people of the United States and of China.

The group spent four really interesting days in Hangzhou, from May 27 to 30. On May 28, when the interpreters of the local C.I.T.S. branch learnt that it was the 72nd birthday of a group member, Mr. Morton Wilner, they arranged for

a birthday cake with two Chinese characters *Xing Fu* (Happiness) inscribed in the centre when the group dined at the Hangzhou Restaurant. Glasses in hands, the hosts and guests present wished Mr. Wilner a happy birthday and a long life. Later he mentioned how happy he was to celebrate his birthday in the beautiful city of Hangzhou, and praised his Chinese hosts for their hospitality. It was an unforgettable occasion, he added.

Mr. Wilner is a lawyer. He came to China mainly out of curiosity and, as a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, he was also particularly interested in Chinese education.

Miss Christie Stone, who was going to take up graduate work at the Columbia University Business School, told me that when she finished her undergraduate studies her father promised her this visit to China, on which he accompanied her. In the past her only acquaintance with China was from books on international relations. When asked about what struck her



At the Ming Tombs.

most during her trip, Christie said frankly: China has so many people and is so poor, but it is marvellous that she can keep her people up to a certain standard of living. I liked Xian a lot, she added, because there I saw many landmarks in the development of Chinese history. I now have a much better understanding of China, she concluded.

A teacher of Chinese history at an evening school attached to the University of Maryland, Miss Ann Kelsall has a special feeling for China. Like others in the field of Chinese studies, she has a Chinese name — Shi Anhui. Whether she was visiting the Zhejiang Museum, Shanghai Museum, the Museum of Shaanxi Province, or the site of the neolithic village at Banpo, she took meticulous notes. Sometimes she drew detailed sketches to illustrate her notes.

Making a comparison of her three visits to China in the past seven years, Prof. Adele Rickett said: In 1974 when I paid my first visit to China, the guide showed me only what was "good." The second trip took place two years ago. I noticed that things had undergone a change. The Chinese people began expressing their different views. During this trip, she said, I saw not only the good side of China but also some backward aspects. In some places, people are poor, but they are full of confidence and optimistic about the socialist future. The Chinese people, I believe, are capable of accomplishing the four modernizations.

Prof. Adele Rickett, Director of Oriental and Hebrew Programme of the University of Maryland, and her husband, Prof. Allyn Rickett, Chairman of the East Asian Division of



At the Palace Museum, Beijing.

the Oriental Studies Department at the University of Pennsylvania, were leaders of the tour. Both of them once studied in China and speak fluent Chinese. They are leading members of the U.S.-China People's Friendship Association of Philadelphia.

Itinerary

In organizing the trip, the Ricketts wrote to the university chancellors, trustees and professors inviting them to take part. While there were hundreds of such tours from the United States to China last year, this year they are expected to reach more than one thousand.

The group spent 17 days in China starting on May 26. While in Guangzhou, they visited the city of Foshan, one of China's major bases for export commodities. In Hangzhou, they went sightseeing around West Lake and in the Lingyin Temple. Also they visited the Botanical Garden, Zhejiang University, the Hangzhou Silk Works, a fan factory and a kindergarten. The city

of Shanghai was also on their itinerary. There they visited a museum, the Shanghai Jiaotong University, a school for blind children and a mental hospital. They took a pleasure boat up the Huangpu River and enjoyed the scenery immensely. They also joined Shanghai children in celebrating International Children's Day.

In the ancient city of Xian, Shaanxi Province, they climbed up to pagodas, Big Goose and Little Goose, and visited such places of historical interest as the Shaanxi Museum and the site of the neolithic village at Banpo. Their ride out to Lintong County was exciting. There they saw Qin Emperor Shihuang's tomb, built 2,200 years ago, and the ranks of life-size terracotta warriors, horses and chariots in battle array as well as Huaqingchi. In Huxian County, which is famous for its folk art, they visited a production brigade, met some peasant artists and watched them painting their pictures.

In Beijing, the group visited the Palace Museum, the Sum-

mer Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs. They also visited the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall in Tien An Men Square. At the Beijing Iron and Steel Institute, they had a lively discussion with teachers and students. Some members of the group visited the Capital Hospital for professional discussions with its doctors.

Most of the group members agreed that the Chinese hosts arranged a rich programme of tours for them. They saw unique scenic spots of historical interest of China, tasted dishes and wines well known throughout the world, and enjoyed Chinese songs, dances and acrobatics. What made them particularly happy was that they had chances to get in touch with Chinese workers, peasants, intellectuals, students, retired people and housewives, and

learnt many things which it would have been impossible for them to learn outside China.

Suggestions and Criticisms. The American friends also put forward some suggestions and criticisms. They pointed out that the hotel service was not bad. What was regrettable was that the service workers could not speak English; this resulted in a number of difficulties for the visitors. Mr. Goddard suggested that signs and explanations in foreign languages be placed in public places (especially places often visited by foreigners). Mr. Wilner said that the hotels were better equipped than they had originally imagined. But tourism is a strongly competitive business, he added. It is important that the hotels maintain high standards of cleanliness and good service, or else, they will fail to attract travellers.

Tour Organizer Julian Schuman Interviewed

Question: You have been organizing and bringing American tourists to China since 1978. How did you get into this?

Answer: China Tours, Inc. was set up in San Francisco when I returned there after living and working in Beijing, 1963-77.

My wife and I began tours to China just as that country was on the verge of opening her doors wider to tourism. We have averaged five tours a year beginning in 1978. They are led by my wife, our son who grew up as a teenager in Beijing or myself. Members spend 17 or 18 days in China visiting five or six cities and surrounding areas.

Q: Could you tell us how tour groups are organized?



A: We work directly with China International Travel Service. We notify them in advance of our proposed itineraries for the year. Our plan for 1981, for example, was submitted early this year. We select the cities on our different itineraries and often request specific places to see in these cities.

Once C.I.T.S. confirms the year's plan we issue our brochure listing the itineraries and a brief description of the places to be visited. The brochures are sent to names on our mailing list, people who have inquired about going to China and those who have been on one of our tours. A few have made a second tour with us.

A China tour is not cheap — inflation and the declining dollar are big factors, as is the cost of air travel across the Pacific. Since issuing our 1980 brochure last autumn, fares have gone up twice this year. The total increase is more than \$200 per person. Thus the 1980 tours which started out at \$3,250 are now almost \$3,500.

Most members sign up well in advance of a tour, and over a period of several months before leaving they receive from us material about China and about the tour.

Q: You have led nine tours to China since 1978. Have you seen any changes in how groups are handled?

A: Whatever the complaints, there is no question that there has been solid improvement. As far as our tours are concerned, I'd say the English level of the Chinese guides now that they have a few years' experience under their belts has become better. Apart from that, they are more flexible. For instance they don't consider it a minor crisis if some tour members don't go to a particular place on the day's itinerary and just want to walk around on his or her own.

Other improvements are the big and roomy air-conditioned buses that have become available in many places, as well as the addition of air-conditioning

in a number of hotels. I've just completed our June tour to Shanghai, Kunming, Chengdu, Xian and Beijing. With the exception of the hotel in Xian, all our members had air-conditioned rooms in each city. There is no question in my mind that the food for tourists has improved. Already this year some tour members have told me that friends on previous tours warned them to bring along all sorts of food because they wouldn't get enough that they could eat. By the middle of their tour these members were wondering how such advice could have been given.

If anything, the quantity of food served is too much. Most Westerners are not in the habit of eating two big meals a day, lunch and dinner. It also has to be said, however, that there usually is a small minority who can't get used to Chinese food in China. Wistful remarks like "it's not like what we get at that Chinese restaurant we go to back home" have been heard.

Overall, C.I.T.S. does a good job of handling tours. Logistically, travel from place to place is quite smooth: checked baggage goes from the hotel of departure to the hotel of arrival most efficiently without the tourist handling a bag. Individual requests are considered and often granted.

Q: There must be some shortcomings. Would you list some?

A: Of course there are, though in my opinion there are times when these are exaggerated. There is no doubt that the hotels are a perennial sore spot with many tourists, though even here there are some who say they want to get to China before all the hotels are "Hilton type" and like tourist hotels around the world.

One of the chief complaints about the hotels along with

those about the lack of modern facilities are the bathrooms. Toilets overrunning, less than spick and span bathtubs, the sometimes lack of showers and dirty bathroom floors raise the hackles of any number of tourists. Lack-lustre service in some hotels does not make for contentment. The inability to know which hotel one is going to stay at until arrival in a city is a source of constant puzzlement on the part of tourists.

Apart from the now and then constant grouser, there are usually two factions in a tour group — the shoppers and the sparing or non-shoppers. The result is an ongoing verbal battle over too much or not enough time for shopping. The fact that virtually every place tourists now visit with the exception of schools, hospitals and heavy industry has a gift shop (beviies of them sometimes such as at the Temple of Heaven in Beijing) has become a source of wise-cracking by many tourists.

Q: What would you say are some of the attractions China holds for tourists?

A: Well, that would require quite a long list so I'll only mention a few. First of all, in terms of the general tourist there is a desire, often longstanding, to see this ancient country with a civilization that has carried through for tens of centuries

Word has been spread by any number who have gone to China of places Americans had not heard of only two or three years ago. Two examples are Guilin and Xian. The spectacular scenery of the former and the recently unearthed treasures and museums in the latter have become big drawing cards in tour circles from coast to coast. More and more there are would-be tourists who

won't go to China unless Xian is on the itinerary even though they have heard that facilities there including accommodations are far from the best.

Of course, there also are those who want to see and learn about today's China or are interested in some specific aspect of what is going on now including in their own field in the United States.

From what I know, the consensus among U.S. tour operators is that at least 80 per cent of those who visit China come back with high praise for their tour, 10 per cent have mixed feelings and 10 per cent should not have gone.

One of the biggest impressions on tourists is the general friendliness of the people. The children they see in nurseries and kindergartens as well as in elementary schools often are a highlight for any number of visitors. One of the constant peaks in our tours is going to a school of higher education where the members can sit down and converse with students of English. The range of subjects and questions exchanged, particularly with the more advanced in the language, is always a praise gatherer.

Every tour is bound to have its share of difficulties and petty annoyances. By and large they pale into insignificance when the traveller returns home and recalls the sights and sounds, people met and the individual walks around the various stopping points. For many there is a new view of a nation trying to lift itself into the modern world against many obstacles. This new look at China can be quite different from what had been gathered in reports read before the tourists saw the country for themselves. □

● **Helping Taiwan Compatriots Trace Relatives**

The public security bureau of Xiamen city (Amoy), Fujian Province, received a letter and a photo sent by Li Ahui of Taiwan from Xianggang (Hong-kong). He had lost contact with his younger sister 30 years ago and was seeking help to find her.

The section handling people's letters began to look for the sister and found her in Xiamen. Her name is Xie Zhenbi. The 55-year-old woman burst into tears when she was told that her brother wanted to contact her. She thanked the People's Government for helping her find her brother.

Xie said that she was born in Taiwan and had been given to her maternal aunt when she was a baby. She had moved to Xiamen with her foster parents at the age of three. Later her foster mother had died and the foster father went back to Taiwan, leaving Xie on the mainland. She had gone to Taiwan with her elder son in 1944 to visit her parents and her foster father. That was the last time she had any contact with her family.

The section has helped trace relatives for several Taiwan compatriots who have been separated from each other for the past 30 years.

There are more than 300 families of Taiwan compatriots in Xiamen. In addition, many people from the city are living in Taiwan. After the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued its Message to Compatriots in Taiwan in 1979, local people's governments

have received many requests from Taiwan compatriots living abroad to help them find missing relatives.

● **Two Pensioners Lead Busy Lives**

The Longtanlu medical station in the southeastern part of Beijing is a 12-square-metre room holding a single bed covered by a white sheet, a table and two wooden boxes containing medicine.

Many people stopped to chat with the two doctors after getting their prescribed drugs. Even children patients were not tense and uneasy.

The doctors are Wang Chengzhi and Chen Baoren who have retired for six or seven years. Dr. Wang is 64 and had been the head nurse of the Shoudu Hospital. She had started work as a nurse at that hospital in 1938. Dr. Chen is 68 and had been a surgeon with the Jishuitan Hospital. After their retirement they were frequently asked by neighbours on medical matters. They gave their services free of charge. Then last

year the local residents' committee asked them to help organize a medical station serving the local residents. There are 21 residents' committees in the Longtanlu area and each now has its own medical station.

Although the Longtanlu station has only two doctors and very little fund, it is performing an invaluable service. Patients pay 0.05 yuan only for registration and 0.1 yuan for giving an injection. The doctors will also make home calls on the seriously sick. An average of 30 people a day come to the station.

Doctor Wang had been drawing a monthly salary of 106 yuan before her retirement and Doctor Chen, 91 yuan. They are now drawing a pension 75 per cent their monthly wages, but since they began working at the clinic, the other 25 per cent of their wages have been made good by the station. Doctor Wang, speaking for her colleague and herself, said: "Our children have work to do. We don't need more money. But it is good to know you can be useful and helpful to others after retirement."



Drs. Wang Chengzhi and Chen Baoren treating patients at the medical station.

THEATRE

**"Shanghai Spring"
Festival**

An impressive performance by Shanghai's singers and dancers brought the two-week 1980 "Shanghai Spring" festival to a triumphant end.

Some 80,000 people had attended the 50 recitals and performances by 7,000 professional and amateur artists. Every province and autonomous region, except Tibet and Taiwan, had sent people along to observe and learn.

During the festival there was a *pipa* (4-stringed Chinese lute) contest and a piano contest, the first in New China's history, with 49 young *pipa* players from 26 provinces and municipalities and 18 pianists from nine provinces and municipalities taking part.

The feature about this festival was the large number of new works presented. Seventy per



Chorus of veteran literary and art workers.

cent of the 230 items were new works.

Among the more notable dance items were the 'ballets, *Soul*, based on Lu Xun's story *The New Year's Sacrifice*, *A Couple of Flying Butterflies* based on a folk story and opera *Liang Shanbo and Zhu Yingtai* and *Flying Apsaras*, taking its theme from the Dunhuang frescoes. They are artistically beautiful works with fresh, lively plots.

A national dance-drama which left audiences with a very deep impression was *Flying to the Moon*, based on a Chinese fairy tale about the love between Hou Yi, a legendary hero, and his wife, the beautiful Chang E. The dance boldly blends elements of Chinese folk dance with ballet and modern and oriental dance movements.

There were some fairly good works of music, such as the piano concerto *Hill Forests*, the fantasia *Flowers With Blood*, the choral for women's voices *Her Good Name Is Baogang*, the *pipa* concerto *Hua Mulan* and the ancient Chinese harp concerto *Song of Plum Garden*.

Mao Chengfei, a 14-year-old Shanghai girl, took top prize in the piano contest. The audiences were impressed by her profound understanding and skilful rendition of works by Schubert.

He Shufeng, who is 23 this year, won the *pipa* contest. She joined the National Music Ensemble of the Central Broadcasting Station in 1975 and has visited Yugoslavia, Romania, Italy and West Germany.

During the festival, a recital of songs was presented by 5,000 professional and amateur singers. Revolutionary songs such as *March of the Volunteers*, *Military Song of Saving the Nation* and *Without the Chinese Communist Party There Can Be No New China* were sung by a chorus of 160 veteran soldiers who had served with the Eighth Route Army and the New Fourth Army. Highlights of the festival were the four special concerts given by the city's best students, workers and soldiers' choruses, whose members were selected from a citywide contest involving 700,000 contestants.



A scene from the dance-drama "Flying to the Moon."

EARTH SCIENCE

Symposium on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau

At the symposium on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau held in Beijing from May 25 to 31, some 180 Chinese scientists discussed with 80 scientists from 17 countries the causes for the plateau's elevation and the plateau's impact upon the natural environment and human activities.

The uplifting of the plateau is the greatest geological event that has happened on the Asian continent in the last several million years. It has had a tremendous impact not only on the plateau itself but also on the surrounding environment and human activities. The unique geological, biological, climatic and geographic features and abundant natural resources of this highest, largest and youngest plateau on the earth make it one of the key areas in the world which could provide answers to resolving a series of major theoretical problems, such as crustal movements and the origins of the distribution and classification of living matter.

The country has carried out six comprehensive scientific explorations on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau since the 1950s and some important results have been obtained, such as the following:

— The sequence of geological events, the evolution of the ancient environment and the geophysical characteristics of the plateau have been worked out; some new hypotheses based on obtained data and material have been advanced, explaining the causes of the plateau's uplift.

— The influence exerted on the environment and evolution of the plateau by the uplift has been clarified.

— The distribution and classification of animals and plants have been systematically studied.

— Various natural resources, including geothermal and hydraulic energy, have been surveyed and some proposals to utilize them have been drawn up.

At the 7-day symposium 257 papers were read by various participants relating to the formation and evolution of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and its influence on the environment and human activities from the point of view of geology, geophysics, biology, palaeontology, geography, physiology and meteorology.

Some scientists believed that the plateau was formed by the collision of the "Indian tectonic plate" moving northward against the "Eurasian tectonic plate" and that the north and south banks of the Yarlung Zangbo River belonged to two different plates. During the latter stage of the Miocene period and the initial stage of the Pliocene period the Himalaya range was already in existence

and the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau was violently uplifted in the latter stage of the Pliocene period. Since the late Pleistocene period the plateau has been rising 10 mm. annually on the average, which indicates that the "Indian plate" is still pressing northward.

The conventional view that the "Indian plate" pressing against and sliding under the "Eurasian plate" to gradually create the Himalaya range was challenged by several Chinese geophysicists, who maintained that it was the "Indian plate" thrusting northward over the "Eurasian plate," forcing the latter to slide south underneath the Himalaya range on the northern rim of the "Indian plate." This dissent view is a novel one, raised for the first time in geological circles.

After the symposium, the Chinese Academy of Sciences presented each representative from 61 foreign institutes, colleges and societies a box with 20 rock specimens from the "juncture" where the "Indian plate" meets the "Eurasian plate."

After the symposium, part of the participants, Chinese and foreign, spent 12 days on a 1,500-km. study tour of Tibet.

Chang Chengfa of the Chinese Academy of Sciences speaking on the formation and evolution of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.





LETTERS FROM READERS

March Forward Through Correcting Mistakes

The article "Marxism Should Not Be Confused With Revisionism" is very interesting. The Party's practice of seeking truth from facts is a fine example for people to follow. It can be seen that the Party does not fear to indulge in self-criticism. That is the way forward. I don't think Lin Biao and the gang of four troubled themselves to attack their own mistakes. In fact they highlighted their own mistakes as correct. How can truth be sought if self-criticism is not practised?

The Party at present, by resolutely practising self-criticism, is marching forward to the country's four modernizations. Only by fearlessly correcting past mistakes can development come about. This article should show the people who are the real Marxists. Many people are still very confused and are caught in the "Leftist" position. This article should have an effect in clarifying the situation for these people.

J. F.
London, Britain

Newspapers in Minority Languages?

The problem of national minorities is a delicate issue since no country is able to secure absolutely equal rights for these peoples. Judging by various publications, especially more recent ones, the authorities of the People's Republic of China really do much to get as close as possible to the ideal model of coexistence of the major nation and minority peoples.

What would be interesting, to me and some of my colleague-scholars, are data informing which

of these peoples have official education in their mother tongues, their own national press and books, statistics of such publications, national publishing houses, cultural institutions, etc. Only such information would shed a proper light on the national situation in China as well as on the P.R.C. national policy. Only such information would be truly valuable.

Alfred F. Majewicz
Poznan, Poland

Many minority nationalities in China have their own schools where lessons are given in their own languages. Among them are the Inner Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazakh and Korean nationalities. Some publish their own newspapers, books and pictorials. — Ed.

Education of Children

Being a secondary school teacher, I was very interested indeed in reading the article on education in No. 16. It seems to me that the attitude towards problem children and adolescents in schools, as well as towards young ruffians as reported in previous issues, is humane and highly commendable.

B. Vlaardingerbroek
National Capital District,
Papua New Guinea

The articles on education under the general title "Let No One Fall Behind" in issue No. 16 is very interesting. The cover picture is good. The experiences of the three form-masters are also helpful.

The picture showing the teacher Pan Yuqin helping a student in his studies is very good. Publishing articles together with pictures about daily life is particularly heart-warming to the readers.

Why do primary school pupils wear red scarves? What does it mean? Is it a sign that they are good in their studies? If so, what would those pupils who wear red scarves at a later date than the others think?

Akiyo Nishishita
Tokyo, Japan

The red scarf worn by Young Pioneers represents a

corner of the red flag stained with the blood of revolutionary martyrs.

The Young Pioneers is a mass organization of Chinese children. It unites and educates them in communist ideals. Children between 7 and 14 are eligible for membership. — Ed.

Leaders' Biographies

An article that I found good was "New C.P.C. Leaders' Biographies" in issue No. 10. When reading news articles from China in the future, I will know who I am reading about, and it should add to my understanding of the articles. For Westerners, Chinese names can be very confusing, and this type of information should help us recognize a name and be able to associate it with the person he or she is.

Sue Hess
Andover, MA, U.S.A.

Guan Sushuang's Performance

As you already know, the Yunnan Beijing Opera Troupe led by Guan Sushuang is performing in Paris now. It has scored tremendous success, playing every day to a capacity audience in a big theatre seating 3,700. As a friend of China, I am extremely happy to see that the relations and exchanges between our two countries are steadily developing.

J. Desperrois
Paris, France

Penal Code

I am curious about the penal code in China, especially regarding robbery. Is crime a major problem in China? What are typical sentences handed down for various crimes (robbery, rape, murder, fraud)? How is the sentence determined, and by what body? Do you have a separate police force, or is this service carried out by the army?

Frank E. Cox
Saskatchewan, Canada

For answers to these questions, we recommend the special feature "China's Criminal Law and Law of Criminal Procedure" in issue No. 23. — Ed.

PUBLICATIONS ON CHINA'S GEOLOGICAL SCIENCES

(English Edition)

- **Proceedings of Symposium on Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau (Abstracts)**
(May 25 — June 1, 1980)
Supplement: A Scientific Guidebook to South Xizang (Tibet)
(June 2 — 14, 1980)

112 pp. 18.5 × 13 cm paperback

- **Glaciers in China** (Pictorial)

172 pp. 200 photos 29 × 26 cm hard cover

- **Loess in China** (Pictorial — in Chinese and English)

190 pp. 276 photos 29 × 26 cm semi-cloth cover

- **Wudalianchi Volcanoes in China** (Pictorial)

92 pp. 24 × 26 cm hard cover

- **Karst in China** (Pictorial)

148 pp. 29 × 26 cm cloth cover

- **A Photographic Record of the Mount Shisha Pangma Scientific Expedition**

92 pp. 28.5 × 23 cm cloth cover

- **A Photographic Record of the Mount Jolmo Lungma (Qomolangma) Scientific Expedition**

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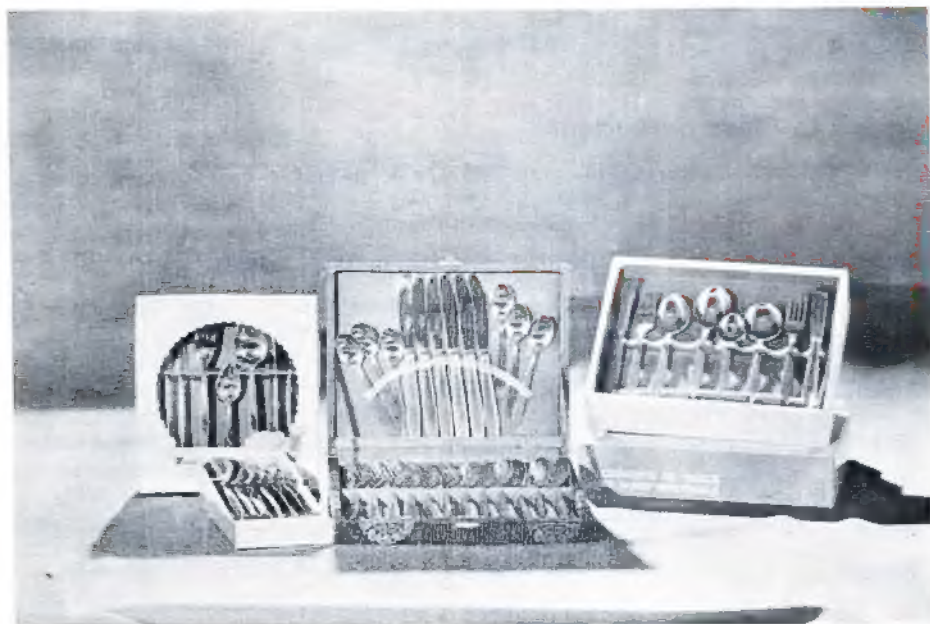
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